

# ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,

UNDER THE SANCTION OF

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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## Monthly Summary.

**DOMESTIC.**—On the 31st December last the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* addressed a memorial to Viscount Palmerston, on the subject of the "*Trent* difficulty," now happily adjusted. The text of the same will be found in another column.

The outrageous and senseless outcry against the United States, by a large portion of the British press, in consequence of the *Trent* affair, has been suddenly checked, by the announcement that the American Government would surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell. These two persons, with their Secretaries, embarked at Halifax for St. Thomas', and arrived at Southampton, in the *La Plata*, West-India mail packet, on the 29th ult.

On Monday evening, the 20th ultimo, a public meeting on the subject of the slave-trade to Cuba was held at the Institute, Chelmsford, John Candler, Esq., in the Chair; and on Thursday evening, the 23rd, another at Bristol, in the Taylors' Hall, E. Thomas, Esq., in the Chair. Both were well attended, and were addressed by L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*. A Memorial to Government was unanimously adopted at each meeting, praying the Government to employ the powers it possesses under existing treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, for united diplomatic action with the American and the French Government, for the purpose of inducing Spain to fulfil her treaty obligations.

A very handsome stone seat has been placed in Holwood Park, Keston, by the kind permission of Lord Cranworth, as a memorial to Mr. Wilberforce, the great champion of negro emancipation. The seat is of Forest-of-Dean stone, and was prepared by Mr. Henderson, of Sevenoaks, the cost being defrayed by Earl Stanhope. The object of the memorial will be gathered from the following inscription, which is engraved upon it, and which is taken from Mr. Wilberforce's diary, 1788: "At length, I well remember, after a conversation with Mr. Pitt in the open air, at the root of an old tree at Holwood, just above the steep descent to the Vale of Keston, I resolved to give notice on a fit occasion in the House of Commons of my intention to bring forward the abolition of the slave-trade." The seat is placed at the foot of the old oak beneath which the memorable conversation took place, and is intended for public use. A distinguished party, including Lord and Lady Cranworth, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Hon. G. Stanhope, &c. &c., were present at the completion, and the appropriateness of the memorial was much admired.

Consequent on the difficulties which exist in obtaining cotton in the manufacturing districts of the Federal States of America, large purchases have lately taken place in Liverpool for New York, and for some time past shipments have been made hence to that port. The urgency, however, has now become so great that, instead of sending it out as heretofore in sailing vessels, steamers are to a considerable extent loaded with it. In order to facilitate this branch of the

carrying trade, it is understood that the new steamer *City of New York*, belonging to the Inman line, will sail from Liverpool for New York, instead of the *Glasgow*, as originally intended, the latter steamship being to follow in a day or two. The *Glasgow* will take a large quantity of cotton, the freight on which has now become a matter of consideration, being stated at various rates—as high, indeed, as 2d. per lb. The export of manufactured goods also, for some time past, has been considerable to New York.

On Friday evening, the 10th ultimo, a banquet was given, by a few friends of Africa, to Mr. C. T. Taylor, recently appointed to the Vice-Consulate of Abbeokuta. It took place at the *Ship and Turtle*, Leadenhall Street, J. T. Miller, Esq., occupying the Chair.

The Federal war steamer *Tuscarora*, has been into Southampton harbour, watching the Confederate war-steamer *Nashville*, but has gone out and is lying off in the channel.

Captain E. Wilmot has resigned the commissionership to Dahomey. We believe that the Government declined to accede to his request to place a ship of war at his disposal, for the support of his mission, and that he resigned in consequence.

**AFRICA.**—The Bendoo and Emperry country, the Bargaroo country, the Sherbro and the Turtle Islands have been ceded by the chiefs, at their solicitation, to the British Government. The two former have been accepted. The cession of the latter is still subject to the decision of the British Government.

Seven newspapers are now published on the West Coast; namely, at Sierra Leone, the *Free Press* and the *Weekly Times*; one at Cavally, on the windward coast; two at Liberia; one on the Gold Coast; and one on the Slave Coast.

**UNITED STATES.**—No general movement against the Confederates had been made by the Federal forces, up to the latest advices, but there was every indication of activity in carrying out a plan of operations for the purpose of dividing the Confederate forces previous to any attack by General M'Lellan. The Federals had been successful in sundry partial engagements, especially in Western Virginia, but the balance of advantage remained with them. In one engagement the Confederates are reported to have lost 80 in killed and wounded, and 30,000 dollars' worth of army clothing and stores. At Hilton Head, near Port Royal, the Federals had obtained a decided victory. The General commanding was on the mainland, and the troops were within six miles of Charleston. In Western Missouri, the Confederates were retreating towards Arkansas.

In accordance with some general plan of operations, the harbour of Charleston had been partially blocked up by sinking a number of vessels laden with stones. The measure appears to have been one of military necessity, and will enable the Federal cruisers more effectually to blockade the channel which remains open.

A large naval expedition under General Burnside had sailed from Annapolis for the Mississippi. The land forces numbered 12,000 troops, and great results were anticipated from it.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place on the James River. The number exchanged was 239.

In Congress the great question of emancipation has been debated under various forms, and it is believed Congress will not adjourn without declaring that all slaves of rebels shall be free. Amongst other Bills presented and referred were one Bill repealing Acts and parts of Acts authorizing the commitment of negroes as runaways, and being sold to pay expenses, &c., and to punish for such practices. Another confiscating the property of rebels, and liberating and colonizing their slaves. A third, abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn, had modified his resolution so as to read that there can be no solid and permanent Union so long as Slavery exists, and that all slaves be proclaimed free, full compensation to be made to loyal masters.

A resolution, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to report a Bill providing an "additional article of war for the government of the army," whereby all officers in the military service of the United States shall be prohibited from using any portion of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves from service or labour, and to provide for the punishment of such officers as may violate said "article of war," by dismissal from the service, has been adopted.

Anti-slavery petitions were increasing in number, and 1,000,000 dollars has been appropriated in a Bill, which would receive the sanction of the House, to recompense the masters of slaves who will be liberated when the district of Columbia is declared to be free by Congress.

The Hon. C. Sumner had addressed the Senate in a remarkable speech, vindicating the policy of the Government in surrendering Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The diplomatic correspondence in relation to this matter has been published in both countries, and we are therefore relieved from the necessity of reproducing it. Mr. Seward has, by his conduct, thoroughly vindicated his position as a patriot and a statesman. Few

of the public papers had remonstrated against the surrender, and the opposition has been confined to such sections of the press as are notorious for their hostility to Great Britain.

Charleston has been almost totally destroyed by fire. With reference to the blocking up of the harbour, the following, from the *New-York Times*, is not without interest:

"The sixteen ships of the stone fleet which have gone to their final moorings on Charleston bar, and around which the heavy masses of sand are now settling, will effectually close all passage into or out of the original Secessionist city by that line. They will effectually blockade the port so far as the main ship channel is concerned, and will relieve our regular blockading fleet from duty in that direction. But, as we shewed some time ago, there are other channels that lead into Charleston harbour beside the one we have closed; and it is mostly by them, too, that the ships which have lately run the blockade made their entry and exit. Of these, the principal one is Maffit's Channel, which is of quite recent discovery, but which is really, in many respects, the best entrance to Charleston. It can now probably give safe passage to any vessel afloat. In this channel no hulk of the stone fleet has been sunk. Fortunately for us, however, if it be a good channel, it is also one which is very easily watched; and one of our blockaders, placed off Breach Inlet, near Sullivan's Island, can prevent any rebel ship from creeping into or out of Charleston by Maffit's Channel. There are also several other channels leading into Charleston harbour, in which no part of the great stone fleet has been sunk. The stone fleet will not thus absolutely seal up Charleston, nor will it destroy all possibility of future commercial intercourse with the outside world. It will only render the blockade practically impervious."

A correspondent of the same journal writes from Port Royal, stating that, in the district of Beaufort alone, there are 16,000 slaves whose masters have fled and left them to their own management. From all quarters along sixty miles of coast, and farther interiorly than the troops had penetrated, the negroes were struggling to escape from bondage, and flock in crowds to the lines, and in small boats around the Federal ships.

The *Richmond Examiner* alleges that an almost general stampede of slaves on the Eastern shore is said to have taken place, in consequence of the Federal invasion into Accomac and Northampton. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 slaves in those counties, out-numbering the whites in Northampton.

It is stated that contrabands are arriving daily at Frederick, Md., and are sent to General M'Clellan's headquarters. At least one-third of the slaves of Loudon county

have made their escape, and some from Fairfax, Farquier, and Culpepper occasionally turn up.

A petition for the abolition of Slavery is in wide circulation for signature.

On the 19th of December, Wendell Phillips delivered an oration in the Cooper Institute, on the subject of the war, which was enthusiastically received. We propose to publish it in our next.

**WEST INDIES.**—Very little news reaches us by the last mails from the West Indies.

**Jamaica.**—Dr. Bowerbank, whose persevering and philanthropic efforts to obtain an investigation into the condition of the Lunatic Asylum and the Hospital at Kingston were for a long time most persistently impeded by Governor Darling, has succeeded in triumphantly establishing the substantial accuracy of his allegations. The Commissioners have recently published their report, and thoroughly vindicated Dr. Bowerbank's course. The revelations it contains are most disgraceful to the authorities whose duty it was to protect the unfortunate lunatic and hospital patients.

**Trinidad.**—The land-tax ordinance proposed to be levied to meet the expense of a wholesale immigration, and to which we referred in a recent Summary, has been very properly disallowed by the Duke of Newcastle. Complaints are rife in the island of the enormous amount of taxation, which is alleged to be nearly equal to 50 per cent. upon the products of the soil. In round numbers, the calculations are as follows:

*Produce shipped to 31st August 1861.*

|             |                          |              |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Sugar.....  | 31,017 hhds. at £12 0 .. | £383,004 0 0 |
| Molasses .. | 7417 puns. 2 10 ..       | 18,542 0 0   |
| Rum.....    | 2417 " 6 10 ..           | 15,736 0 0   |
| Cocoa. .... | 7,000,000 lbs. 0 5 ..    | 146,000 0 0  |
| Coffee..... | 3030 " 0 5 ..            | 206 0 0      |
|             |                          | £563,588 0 0 |

|                              |          |               |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Estimates, Blue Book ..      | £205,000 |               |
| Ward Rates and Rates in Aid  | 40,000   |               |
| Borough of Port of Spain ... | 7000     |               |
| " San Fernando...            | 3000     | — 225,000 0 0 |

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Leaving a balance to the credit of the colony of ..... | £368,588 0 0 |
|--|--------------|

**British Guiana.**—His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esq., the new Governor, had arrived in the *Trent*, on the 7th of January, to assume the reins of government.

The planters had not acceded to the proposition laid down in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, relating to the importation of liberated Africans. On the subject of Coolies, the *Demerara Royal Gazette* has the following:

"There cannot be a shadow of doubt about the willingness of the planters to take as many of the liberated Africans as they can get, and could they obtain as many as they wished, we should hear little more of immigration from India or



China. The cost of introducing the Coolies is considerable, with the serious drawback of having to provide a back passage for such as wish to return to their country. For the Chinese no back passage can be claimed; but the original cost of introduction is greater than in the case of the Coolies, and in both cases the loss to the planter and to the colony by death is great. It is well known that while some of the Coolies are industrious and earn good wages, many of them will not work for more than will barely keep body and soul together. If they are taken before a magistrate and fined for neglect of duty, they go to gaol, where they have plenty to eat, and little to do. If the planter lets them work or not as they please, they become, from starvation, so reduced as to be unable to work, and are then sent to the hospital, where they are well fed and cared for, and with nothing to do but to eat, drink, and sleep. In this way the planter is a great sufferer, and it is therefore very evident that the hardier African, who does not require to be acclimatized, and who, while stronger than either Chinese or Coolie, is more docile and less expensive than either, is the best immigrant we could possibly have."

#### THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

IN our last, we adverted to the remarkable vigour with which the United-States' Government is prosecuting slave-traders. We now append an extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be found to confirm the statement we have made respecting the determination of the Washington Cabinet to put down the odious traffic.

##### "AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

"The President, by an order dated the 2d of May last, devolved upon this department the execution of the Act of 3d March 1819, and other laws enacted for the suppression of the African slave-trade.

"The subject was immediately taken in hand, under a deep sense of our obligation as a nation to put an end, if possible, to this odious traffic, and with a full conviction that the power of the government, in the hands of competent, honest, and faithful officers, was adequate to the purpose. Among other things, I caused the marshals of the loyal Atlantic States to assemble at New York for consultation, in order to ensure greater concert of action. They were thereby afforded an opportunity of inspecting vessels fully equipped for the African slave-trade, and of seeing the arts and devices employed to disguise and conceal the real objects of their voyage, thus enabling them to detect and prevent the clearance of vessels designed for this trade. It is gratifying to know that unprecedented success has crowned the efforts of the past few months. Five vessels have been seized, tried, and condemned by the courts. One slaver has been taken on the coast of Africa with about nine

hundred negroes on board, who were conveyed to the Republic of Liberia. One person has been convicted at New York as the captain of a slaver, having on board eight hundred captives; and two others (mates of a different vessel), and another one at Boston, for fitting out a vessel for the slave-trade. In the first-named case, the penalty is death; in the others, it is fine and imprisonment. Hitherto convictions under the laws prohibiting the African slave-trade have been very rare.

"This is probably the largest number ever obtained, and certainly the only ones for many years. It is believed that the first-mentioned case is the only one involving capital punishment in which a conviction has been effected.

"The full execution of the law in these instances will no doubt have a most salutary influence in deterring others from the commission of like offences.

"A number of other indictments have been found, which are yet to be tried.

"Much credit is due to the United-States attorneys and marshals at New York and Boston for the vigilance and zeal evinced by them, and I avail myself of the first occasion to make them this public acknowledgment.

"Within a little more than a year, the government of the United States, under contracts made with the government of Liberia, through the agency of the American Colonization Society, have taken into that Republic four thousand five hundred Africans, recaptured on the high seas by vessels of our navy. They are supplied with food, clothing, and shelter, medicines, and medical attendance, for one year from the date of landing, and are thus brought within the civilizing and Christianizing influence of a government founded and administered by intelligent and rightminded persons of their own race.

"They are under the special charge and supervision of an agent of the United States, the Rev. John Seys, who has been a devoted Missionary in Africa for many years. His report, when received, will no doubt afford abundant evidence of the wisdom and philanthropy of the policy adopted by the United States in regard to these unhappy victims of a cruel and relentless cupidity, whose misfortunes have thrown them upon the fostering care and protection of the American people.

"Great Britain and the United States have engaged, by the treaty dated at Washington the 9th of August 1842, that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave-trade.

"It seems to be the opinion of those having



most experience on the subject, that two or three fast steam vessels of war stationed on the coast of Africa would be able (in consequence of the light winds that usually prevail there, and their capacity to go in any direction) to more effectually accomplish the object than a much larger number of sailing vessels. Vessels are always selected for the slave-trade with special reference to their sailing qualities, and it would probably be wise to seek a modification of the treaty of 1842, in order to admit of some such change in the character of the vessels employed.

"But, after all, while we must continue to watch the coast of Africa, the most economical and effectual mode of preventing our citizens from engaging in the slave-trade is by preventing the fitting out of vessels in our own waters for that purpose, and the plans now in operation will therefore continue to be vigorously prosecuted.

"It is believed that the unexpended balances of appropriations for the suppression of the slave-trade will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the service during the next fiscal year, and no farther appropriation is asked; but that fact will render it necessary to remove the limitation in the appropriation of March 2, 1861, as to the compensation that may be allowed to marshals and others who may be employed. The limitation of ten thousand dollars was confined to the operations of one year; and although the whole amount will not be required for such services during the current fiscal year, it will not, probably, be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures of that character for two years."

### THE CONDEMNED SLAVE-TRADER, CAPTAIN GORDON.

#### JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

In our last we gave a few particulars of the trial at New York, and condemnation to death, of Captain Gordon, of the *Erie*, for slave-trading. As his case is the first in which a conviction has been obtained, we consider it of sufficient importance to inform our readers of its details, so far as they have reached us through the American newspapers. We subjoin the charge of Judge Nelson, addressed to the jury, in the United-States' Circuit Court, and our readers will not fail to perceive that this slaver actually came to England, and fitted out here. There appears to exist very little doubt of a considerable amount of British capital being employed in promoting the slave-trade, and that certain parties in Liverpool—whose names will probably be forthcoming—are directly concerned in the traffic, in conjunction with the slave-trading firms of New York, Boston, and Havana. We commend Judge Nelson's charge to the careful perusal of our readers.

"United-States' Circuit Court, Nov. 8.

"The case having been summed up by counsel on both sides, Judge Nelson proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—We have been exceedingly anxious to submit this case to you before the adjournment, inasmuch as we have felt it a duty to require that you should be kept together during the trial. So much time has been consumed by the learned counsel that we shall feel under the necessity of being very brief, and shall satisfy our duty in the cause by calling your attention from the wide range of discussion which you have heard from the learned counsel on either side, to the real issues involved in this case, and upon which you should confine your deliberations in determining upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Now, gentlemen, the prisoner is indicted under the fifth section of the Act of 1820, which is, 'That if any citizen of the United States, being of the ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or if any person whatever, being of the ship's company or of any ship owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain or aid and assist in confining or detaining on board such vessel, any negro or mulatto, with intent to make him a slave, such person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction shall suffer death.' This is the law under which the prisoner has been indicted, and under which he must be convicted, if at all; and the various statutes which have been commented upon, and many of which have been read in your hearing, and the law which has been read from the books, have no material bearing upon the merits of the case, and may as well be laid aside and forgotten by the jury. It will be sufficient for an intelligent discharge of your duty to look exclusively to this provision of the law. There are two counts in the indictment, to which we shall call your attention, and to which the observations that we shall make on the law of the case will be confined. The first count is in substance that the prisoner, one of the ship's company of the ship *Erie*, owned in whole or in part by American citizens, in the river Congo did piratically, feloniously, and forcibly confine and detain eight hundred negroes on board, with intent to make them slaves. And the third count is, that the prisoner, a citizen of the United States, one of the ship's company of the *Erie*, a foreign vessel, engaged in the slave-trade in the river Congo, did piratically and forcibly confine and detain eight hundred negroes on board such vessel, with intent to make them slaves. Under the statute which we have read to you, in order to make out the offence against the prisoner it is necessary on the part of the government to prove either that he is a citizen of the United States, or that the vessel on which he served, with which he was engaged in the slave-trade, belonged in whole or in part to citizens of the United States. If the prisoner is a citizen of the United States, then the crime charged against him of forcibly detaining these negroes may be made out, if he was on board of a foreign vessel. But if he was not a citizen of the United States, but a foreigner, then in order to charge him with the crime, it must appear

that it was committed upon an American vessel, or at least a vessel owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States. These two questions become, therefore, material. First: Was the prisoner at the bar a citizen? Now, proof is given by two witnesses that they knew both his father and his mother, in Portland, Maine, before their marriage. They were both residents of that place. The witnesses also knew them after their marriage, in the same place, and knew the prisoner, the fruit of that marriage, when two or three years old. The question is, upon this testimony, was the prisoner a native-born citizen, born in Portland, or in the United States? It has been argued by the counsel for the prisoner that there is some evidence here that the mother, after the marriage, was in the habit of going with her husband, who was a sea captain, upon foreign voyages; and it is insisted that, upon this state of facts, the prisoner may have been born abroad. Perhaps the presumption being upon the evidence that he was born in Portland—a *prima facie* case being made out that he was born there—the burden would rest upon him to shew that he was born abroad. But we take it to be settled law, that if he was born in a foreign country, the father and mother being American citizens not having the design of removing to a foreign country, but touching at foreign countries in the course of the voyages which the father made as a sea captain, if the father and mother were American citizens, the child, though born abroad, would still be regarded as an American citizen. Next, gentlemen, as to the character of the vessel. Was she an American vessel, or owned in whole or in part by American citizens? It appears that she was built in the United States, and belonged to American citizens; that she made a voyage from England to Havana, and after her arrival at Havana it is insisted that she was sold and transferred by these American citizens. We have the account from Mr. Post, who owned three-fourths of her at the time of the sale. He states, that though he was not present at the time of sale, yet one of the other part owners, Mr. Knudsen, was with the vessel as its master, and he received from Havana, in March 1860, the proceeds of the sale, and he had no doubt but she had been sold and transferred. And perhaps on this evidence it would be difficult to deny that a sale and transfer was made of this vessel out of those American owners, so far at least as Mr. Post is concerned; and he says also that he accounted with the other part owners for their share of the price. The difficulty in this part of the case is this: that it is not enough to shew that the title to this vessel was conveyed by these American owners in March 1860. This is not sufficient, because, before any change can be made of the character of a vessel, after it has been proved that she belonged to American owners, it must appear that the transfer was made to a foreigner. To whom this vessel was transferred we have no evidence in the case. But, as I before said to you, gentlemen, it is not necessary upon this branch of the case that the prisoner should be a citizen, and also that the vessel should be an American vessel. It is sufficient if either of these facts exists, for the commission of the crime charged in the indictment. This brings us, gentlemen, to the merits of the case; and the question

is, is the prisoner guilty or not of forcibly confining or detaining the negroes on board of this vessel in the Congo river, with the intent of making them slaves. This is the issue in the case, so far as the real merits are involved. Now, you have the evidence, on the part of the government, of Martin, Green, Alexander, and Heterberg, four seamen on board of the *Erie*, who shipped in Havana in April 1860, a short time after this alleged sale and transfer. They have detailed to you the circumstances of their employment as seamen, the cargo with which the vessel was laden at that port—some 150 or more hogsheads of liquor, a number of barrels of pork and beef, bags of beans, barrels of bread and rice, some 250 bundles of shooks, with a corresponding number of hoops, for the purpose of being subsequently manufactured into barrels or casks. Now it may be material in this case for you to inquire, in entering upon the consideration of this issue, whether this was a *bond fide* cargo for lawful trade and commerce, or whether it was a cargo fitted out and intended to be used in the slave-trade. The vessel was of some 500 tons. If this was a fitting-out for the purpose of engaging in the slave-trade, and the prisoner at the bar had a knowledge of this intended service of the vessel, then that fact would accompany him to the Congo river, and would have its weight and its influence upon your minds as to the connection that he had with the transaction that occurred there in receiving these negroes on board and detaining them. It may undoubtedly be assumed, without any injustice, as a matter of law, the prisoner being the master of the vessel at the port of Havana and for her voyage to the Congo river, that if the cargo was fitted out for that purpose—if it was a cargo not only proper for that purpose but intended for that purpose—he, as master, who had the control and charge of the vessel, in procuring the cargo, in stowing it, and in shipping the seamen, is chargeable with a knowledge of these facts. Now, these four witnesses, whom you have seen on the stand, have detailed the progress of the voyage from Havana to the Congo, and the taking of these negroes on board, and starting from the river on the return voyage to Havana. Their testimony has been so frequently referred to by counsel, and commented upon by them, that I shall not take up your time in going over it. The four concur in the account which they have given of the voyage. They state, that after they had been out some thirty days, and after having discovered the provisions and freight on board, a suspicion arose in the minds of the sailors that the vessel might be intended for the slave-trade, and that they disclosed this suspicion to the captain, assigning to him the reason and grounds of it. The captain, however, disclaimed any such purpose, rebuked the suspicion, and ordered them forward. They all concur in stating, that after the vessel arrived in the Congo river, and while the persons connected with her and those who furnished the cargo of negroes were engaged in putting the negroes on board, the captain continued in command of her, so far as they saw. That he exercised the same control over the vessel, her management and the putting on board of these negroes, as he had previously exercised



in the course of the voyage. They also state that after the negroes were put on board, they were called aft, and were applied to for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would continue to serve as seamen on the return voyage, and were told that if they would, they should be paid a dollar a head for every negro landed at Cuba. They also state, especially some of them, that the prisoner gave a direction for hoisting the anchor, and directed the course of the vessel when she came out of the river. These are the material facts which have been testified by the witnesses for the prosecution. On the part of the prisoner you have the testimony of the first and second mates, who, in all these respects, with, perhaps, one exception, contradict these four witnesses. They state that after the arrival of the vessel and the discharge of the cargo, the prisoner no longer exercised any control over the management of the vessel, and that the control of the vessel and her navigation was passed over to the hands of another person, first to Mr. Hill, who died, and afterwards to Mr. Manuel, whom they regarded as the captain of the vessel, and that subsequently the prisoner had no management or control over her. One of them, the mate, I think, states that he was present when the seamen were applied to, with the view of ascertaining whether they would serve on the return voyage, and his statement differs from the account given by the seamen in this: he says that the prisoner applied to the seamen on behalf of the owners of the vessel, and that as agent, or on behalf of the owners, holding a letter in his hand at the time, which purported to be an authority, he made this offer to them for the purpose of engaging them. This is the only discrepancy, so far as regards that fact, testified to by the seamen. Now, as I before stated to you, if the prisoner at the bar, as master of this vessel at Havana, had a knowledge that she was fitted out, equipped, and provisioned on a voyage to the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of engaging in the slave-trade, the fact of his entering upon that voyage conducting the vessel to a foreign coast, remaining in her, coming back with her, or having started to come back with her before she was captured, this previous knowledge of the prisoner, and his engagement to navigate the vessel for that purpose, will have its influence as to the purpose for which he was found upon the vessel in the Congo river at the time the negroes were put on board; and it is entitled to whatever weight you may think it deserves to aiding or supporting the testimony of the four seamen, and will raise the question for your consideration and decision whether or not the transfer was not a part of the original plan of carrying out this engagement of the vessel in the slave-trade, and as such colourable and not *bonâ fide*. This, however, is a question for your consideration and determination. Now we have said that in order to sustain the charge against the prisoner upon this crime, it must appear that these negroes were forcibly confined and detained on board that vessel, for the purpose of making them slaves—for the purpose of bringing them to Cuba or elsewhere to make them slaves. This word 'forcibly,' which is a material element in the crime charged, does not mean physical or manual force. Even in the

crime of robbery, in which force is a peculiar element of the crime, it being the taking violently the property of another from his person, need not be accompanied with or consist of actual force; any conduct on the part of the offender, the robber, putting the person deprived of his goods in bodily fear and terror, is equivalent to actual force. And so in this case. These negroes were collected at the place where they were put on board in barracoons, and were there under restraint by these persons, who furnished them at the ship's side. They were in bondage at the time, and under the control of these persons, who transferred them to the vessel. They came upon the deck of the vessel in that condition, and it would be strange indeed if it was made necessary by the law that it should be shewn that they made personal physical resistance at the time against being put on board and detained on board under all these circumstances. It is sufficient that they were under moral restraint and fear, their wills controlled by this superior power exercised over their minds and bodies; and any person participating in that forcible detention—that sort of detention—is a principal, participating in the guilt of the offence. Then, as to the intent of making them slaves. This, undoubtedly, is a question of fact for the jury. You must find it, but you can find it as an inference from the surrounding circumstances attending their being put on board and forcibly detained on board. If any other purpose, any lawful purpose, had been shewn to you by the evidence in the case, undoubtedly it would have been pertinent and satisfactory for the purpose of rebutting such a presumption of intent. But in the absence of any such evidence, it is for you, gentlemen, to say whether the inference is warranted by the testimony. Gentlemen, I think I am through with all the observations that I deem it advisable to submit to you. I will call back your minds to the material questions, so that you may look into the case with intelligence, and comprehend the real issue involved in the case, and that is—Were these negroes that were put on board the *Erie* in the Congo river, in August, 1860 forcibly detained or confined, with the intention of making them slaves, and did the prisoner, on board of the vessel at the time, participate in that confinement and detention? If he did, then he is guilty of this offence, under the statute. If he did not, then he is innocent." The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty.—*New-York Herald*.

#### IMMIGRATION OF LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Hrs Grace the Duke of Newcastle has issued a Circular Despatch to the Governors of our West-India Colonies, relating to the immigration into them, of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone and St. Helena. The following is the text of the despatch. The measure is sound as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The whole cost of this, as of every other immigration, should be borne by those who profess to require the labour. The argument, that as the whole of any colony is benefited by the introduc-

tion of labour, a third at least of the cost of its introduction ought to be defrayed out of the colonial exchequer, is more specious than thorough. At any rate, it is to be hoped the time has gone by when the importers of foreign labour can cast the bulk of the expense of introducing it upon the community. We subjoin the text of the despatch by way of record.

"Downing Street, 7th Nov. 1861.

"SIR,—The subject of the removal of the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone and St. Helena to the West-India Colonies, having been recently under my consideration, it has appeared to me that the time has arrived when these colonies may fairly be called upon to bear a portion of the expenses connected with this service which has hitherto fallen wholly on the Home Government.

"When the system of transferring captured Africans to the West Indies first came into operation, the colonies had been suffering under a severe depression, occasioned, to a certain extent, by imperial legislation. Her Majesty's Government were therefore naturally anxious to afford as much relief and in as liberal a spirit as circumstances would admit.

"To supply the colonies without expense to themselves with such liberated Africans as might be willing to proceed to the West Indies was obviously a very appropriate measure for this purpose, possessing the double merit of promoting at the same time the interest of the planters and the welfare of the Africans.

Happily the circumstances and prospects of the West Indies are now greatly changed for the better. The colonies that require labour can and do provide funds for importing it. The same reason, therefore, no longer exists for supplying them with Africans at the expense of the Home Government, and I think, therefore, that the time has arrived for reconsidering the arrangements under which this has been hitherto done.

"Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined that the West-India Colonies who (? which) wish to participate in the supply of any available liberated Africans should in future defray all expenses actually incurred in the removal of the people from the place at which they may have been originally landed, leaving all the expense incurred before embarkation to be defrayed, as at present, by the Home Government.

"This is an intelligible and self-adjusting line of division, and, as it appears to me, perfectly fair for both parties. Under it the colony will have to provide for the freight of the vessel, for the gratuities to the surgeon and officers of the ship, and for the usual fee to the emigration agent who embarks the people. This fee is now fixed at a dollar a head, but is subject to reduction, should the emigration become so large and regular as to produce a salary disproportionate to the officer's services.

"To this extent the imperial funds will gain relief. On the other hand the colonists will still retain the advantage of getting the Africans free from the charges—for collection, for establishments abroad, and for back passages, which they now pay in respect of Coolie immigrants.

"Assuming that not more than one-third of the Coolies return home, I find that during the last three years about twenty pounds per adult has been the average cost of importing Coolies and providing back passages to India, while the average cost of transport of Africans during the same period has been, from Sierra Leone, six pounds eleven shillings and eightpence per statute adult, and from St. Helena eight pounds three shillings and fourpence. Adding to this the usual gratuities to officers, the expense to the colonies of introducing liberated Africans under the new plan will still be far less than that of introducing Coolies or Chinese.

"The funds for meeting the colonial portion of the expenditure may be provided and distributed in the same manner as those for the Coolie immigration, one-third of the gross cost being thrown on the general revenue, and the remaining two-thirds on the planting interest, in accordance with the principles laid down in my Circular Despatch of the 13th July 1860.

"Employers might be required to pay a portion of the planters' contribution at the time of allotment, and the balance within three years.

"As the cost of introducing the Africans will be so much less than for the Coolies and Chinese, I think the term of indentureship should also be less. I see no reason for disturbing the existing rule on this head, which, after much deliberation, fixed the period at three years, and, in that shape, has been incorporated in the legislation of some of the colonies.

"I propose that the new plan should come into operation on the 1st April next; and should the colony under your government wish to avail itself of the arrangement, you will take the requisite steps to obtain the legislative sanction that will become necessary for carrying out some of the details.

"In this case you will at once inform me of the colony's acquiescence, in order that I may settle the proportions in which the Africans should be distributed amongst the several colonies that may come into the arrangement.

"It will be also necessary, that by the 1st of January in each year the Home Government should be informed what number of Africans (should they be available) each colony is willing to receive during the current year (although it is not probable that the supply of labour from this source will equal the demand), and what provision it is prepared to make for defraying the expense of their importation. It will, of course, be borne in mind, that although the arrivals must necessarily be uncertain, it will be requisite to be prepared at all times with funds to meet the freights which will be made payable in the colony, in the same manner as in the case of vessels carrying Coolies.

"I have, &c.,  
(Signed) "NEWCASTLE."

#### BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANIES AND SLAVEHOLDING.

OUR readers will remember, that in September last, the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* issued a resolution, cautioning the public not to com-



mit themselves to the transactions of any Brazilian Mining Company likely to employ slaves. We have reason to believe that the warning produced its effect, especially as, since its publication, a new Brazilian Mining Company has been formed, the Directors of which have announced that no slaves will be employed by the Company in carrying on its operations. This is so far well. We cannot, however, refrain from reprinting from the *Mining Journal* of the 21st of September last, a brief letter upon the subject, which was addressed to the editor by an anonymous writer. This letter has been unfortunately excluded hitherto for want of room.

"To the Editor of the *Mining Journal*."

"SIR,—The steps taken by the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* are certainly calculated to create anxiety in the minds of shareholders in all companies engaged in working mines in Brazil. By an advertisement in last week's *Journal*, the Society cautions the public against embarking in a new Brazilian Mining Company just formed—the East del Rey—reminding intending investors that Lord John Russell has informed the British Consul at Surinam that 'British subjects holding slaves in any foreign country will render themselves liable to criminal prosecution whenever they shall be found within British jurisdiction,' and that 'it is the determination of Her Majesty's Government to enforce the statute-s,' which absolutely prohibit British subjects from dealing in or from holding slaves under any circumstances whatever. The position of such Companies as are working mines in countries where Slavery exists is regarded by many shareholders to be this: If the slaves be held by the Company, the shareholders must ever be prepared for the criminal prosecution referred to; and if the slaves be held by a servant of the Company not within British jurisdiction, the whole of the company's property is at the mercy of an individual upon whom English law cannot be brought to bear. "A. B."

#### ANOTHER SLAVER-CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

WE copy from the *New-York Tribune* the following account of the arrest of another slaver captain, who had for some time contrived to evade the authorities. If the United-States' Government continue to follow up its present policy against slave-traders, very soon the nests of these pirates will be broken up, and their coadjutors compelled to go elsewhere.

"On Friday, the 3rd January, U. S. Deputy Marshals Devoe and Sampson arrested George Frederickson at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, on a charge of piracy on the high seas. The following are the circumstances connected with this important arrest. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Constellation*, which had been for months engaged in cruising on the coast of Africa between 18° south latitude, and 32° north, on the evening of the 25th of September 1860, about half-past

seven o'clock, observed 'a sail on her weather bow.' She immediately gave chase, and after getting within about two miles of the stranger a gun was fired for the purpose of bringing her to; but instead of heaving to, she kept on her course. At this time the *Constellation* was going eight knots an hour, and slowly gaining on the strange vessel. Another gun was fired across her bow, and still another, but the slaver (for the stranger had revealed her character then) paid no attention to the firing. At last, having gained on her sufficiently to be within speaking distance, Commodore Eastman ordered her to haul up her courses. The prize was then boarded, when, to the disgust of the men-of-war's men, they found on board a cargo of 705 slaves. The bark proved to be the *Cora* of New York, and was but twenty-four hours out from Maugul Grande. Two-thirds of the whole number of the negroes were under fifteen years of age. All were in a perfectly nude state. There were 172 men, 106 women, 343 boys, 81 girls, and 3 babes at the breast. It will be remembered that they were subsequently delivered over to the United-States' Agent, Mr. Leyes, at Monrovia, and apportioned out to families, a large amount having been paid by the Government for their support for one year.

"The *Cora* was then brought to this port, arriving here on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860, when she was handed over to the keeping of Marshal Rynders. Frederickson, Wilson, and Olson, the three American officers who were taken prisoners, also Captain (?) Latham, a Spaniard, and supercargo of the *Cora*, were kept on board the bark for a day or two previous to being brought to the city for examination.

"While the *Cora* was lying at anchor under the guns of the *North Carolina*, a guard of marines was sent on board to prevent the escape of the prisoners. A large quantity of liquor was also sent on board, with which, in due time, the marines were made drunk. While the guard was in this condition, Mr. Frederickson escaped from one of the cabin-windows into a small boat which had dropped under the stern to receive him. At that time the reporters were informed, at the office of Marshal Rynders, that the prisoner had got out through a small port-hole scarcely large enough to admit the body of a baby. From that time to the present Frederickson has kept out of the way. Latham, the ostensible captain, who knew nothing whatever of navigation, subsequently escaped from one of the deputy marshals, while the latter was trying on a pair of pantaloons at Brooks' clothing store.

"For the last six months Marshal Murray has been on the alert for Frederickson. Ultimately he became aware that this man was sworn into the United-States' service as acting master of the United-States' gunboat *Kanawha*, on the 1st of January 1862, had received his commission from the government, and was in the habit of going on board the *North Carolina* every alternate day and exercising on the guns; whereupon Marshal Murray armed Deputies Devoe and Sampson with a note to Commodore Paulding, informing him that they had business to fulfil on board the *North Carolina*. The

Commodore furnished the necessary facilities, and on Friday, when the incipient acting master had got through with his usual exercise at the guns, Deputy Marshal Sampson informed him that he was a prisoner of the United States by order of the marshal, the charge against him being 'piracy on the high seas.' He was taken to police headquarters, and kept there till Monday, when he was removed to the Tombs."

#### ANTI-SLAVERY ITEMS.

**ALL NIGHT AND ALL DAY.**—The negroes have somehow got the idea that they are advancing their own cause by keeping quiet! They know, most of them, all that is going on and what it is for. They believe it is for their freedom. News travels very fast with them. They usually know of an event that has taken place sooner than the whites. They are wide awake nights! They are very still and quiet and sleepy in the day, manifesting no interest in what is going on; but at night they are on the alert for news. There is one negro in that vicinity—I have his name, but for his sake I shall lisp it to no one—who for his natural intelligence, shrewdness, and activity, is of great value. His master was offered a very large sum for him before the war broke out. He has great influence over the slaves, who have unbounded confidence in him. My informant had a conversation with him not many days ago. It was relative to the opinions and feelings of the negroes:

"I tell 'em," said the negro, "that they must be quiet. I says to 'em, keep yer eyes wide open, and pray for the good time comin'." And then, said my informant, the man, with true eloquence, feeling every word he uttered, exclaimed:

"I tells 'em that if the Souf whips, it's all night wid yer; but if the Norf whips, it is all day wid yer!"

"Do they believe that?"

"Yes, Massa, all believe it. The black men are all wid yer, only some of 'em isn't bery well informed, but they will all be wid yer. Massa thinks they isn't wid yer, but they is."

So, under the all-controlling hand of Providence, this slave bides his own time of deliverance, and counsels his fellow-suffering bondmen, looking and longing for the hour, to be quiet—to wait with patience. It is the burden of many a poor negro's prayer that the North may conquer. There may be those who will look with indifference upon this narrative, or perhaps treat it with contempt; but to me it is one of the sublimest of pictures. Counselling them to be quiet—to wait!—*Corr. of Boston Journal.*

**THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.**—The promulgation by Colonel Cochrane, in his speech at the serenade to Secretary Cameron, of the doctrine of the military necessity for the emancipation of the slaves in the Rebel States, as our army moves southward, commands very general attention here, and is received with hearty acquiescence. It is especially welcomed in the camps, as the solution of a question which, rarely debated by the rank and file, somewhat divides the opinions of officers.—*Wash. Cor. Tribune.*

## The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

#### NOTICE.

WE beg respectfully to inform friends that their Subscriptions to the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, and to the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, fell due on the 1st of January, and we shall feel obliged by their remitting the amount to L. A. Chamerovzow, 27 New Broad Street, E.C., London, to whom Post-Office Orders should be made payable.

#### THE LATE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

##### MEMORIAL OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

THE following Memorial to Viscount Palmerston, on the subject of the American difficulty, was adopted at a meeting of the Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, on Tuesday, the 31st December ult., and was forwarded to his Lordship the same day. A copy of it also appeared in the principal London journals.

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

"MY LORD,—The Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* look back with unfeigned satisfaction at the Act by which the Legislature of this country abolished Slavery throughout the British dominions, and cannot but regard the earnest and disinterested zeal with which the people of England struggled for so many years to attain that end, and the cheerfulness with which they submitted to the sacrifices made for its accomplishment, as one of the most honourable incidents recorded in the annals of this or any other nation.

"Having thus performed a great act of national justice, the people of England have since that time felt themselves entitled to lift up their voice against the evil of Slavery wherever it has existed, and have often pleaded, in language of friendly but faithful remonstrance, with their brethren across the Atlantic on the guilt of continuing in their midst this great evil.

"In looking at the deplorable civil conflict now raging in the United States, your Memorialists are convinced that whatever doubt may exist as to whether the North is contending for the abolition of Slavery, there can be no doubt that the South is contending for the maintenance and extension of Slavery, and that hostile proceedings on our part towards the North must inevitably



prove a succour and encouragement to Slavery in the South.

"Whilst strongly deprecating war on the grounds of reason, humanity, and religion, they look with inexpressible repugnance and alarm at the prospect of being engaged in a war virtually for the defence of Slavery, because in the interest of, it not in alliance with, slaveholders fighting avowedly for the establishment of a state of society in which Slavery shall form the basis and corner-stone.

"Such a course on the part of England would not only be deeply humiliating, but would stultify her past efforts and sacrifices for the freedom of the slave, expose her protests in other countries to the charge of hypocrisy, and would impair her influence and close her mouth in regard to any further appeal to the intelligence and conscience of other nations.

"The Committee of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* therefore most earnestly hope that the Government, influenced and guided by that wisdom which is from above, may be enabled to avert so great a calamity.—Respectfully, on behalf of the Committee,

(Signed) "THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.

"L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

"27, New Broad-street, E.C., Dec. 31."

#### MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

THE adjustment of the "*Trent* affair" has resulted in the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the new rebel Commissioners to England and France. The treatment which they should receive on their arrival in England has formed a somewhat prominent subject of discussion. We believe the common sense of the community has frowned down any intention that might have been entertained by certain parties to give these persons a popular reception, and has suggested their being left to go about their equivocal business without notice. This is obviously the most prudent, the most charitable, the most sensible course. Any prominence or notoriety which they have attained in their own country has been due to their advocacy of the institutions of the South, and of a policy hostile to Great Britain. Mr. Mason is the originator of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, its proposer in the Senate, its most strenuous advocate. In its original form, its provisions were far more stringent; but it underwent modifications in its passage through the Legislature, which have left it as it stands, one of the most infamous that has ever disgraced the statute-book of any nation. Under it, the descend-

ants of some of the most eminent men the United States can boast of—nay, for aught we know to the contrary, some of the offspring of Messrs. Mason and Slidell themselves—may be hunted down and claimed, on the simple affidavit of the first comer, and re-committed to Slavery; while any kind-hearted soul, who may aid the escape of these unfortunate victims of tyranny, renders himself liable to six months' imprisonment and a fine of One Thousand dollars, which is doubled should the fugitive effect his escape.

Mr. Slidell is also as notorious as Mr. Mason for his adherence to the ultra-Southern views. But he is also the opponent of British anti-slave-trade policy. It is known to us, that on the 30th of June 1858, General Cass wrote to Mr. Buchanan, then United-States' Minister in London, informing him that he contemplated giving notice, through him, to the British Government, of his intention to determine the Ashburton Treaty, one clause of which committed the Federal Government to the maintenance on the African coast of a squadron of not fewer than eighty guns, for the suppression of the slave-trade. Mr. Slidell was the political Mephistophiles who prompted General Cass to this contemplated breach of faith.

Yet these are two of the persons who have been selected by the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis to represent the Southern Confederacy in England and in France, and to negotiate for its recognition.

Apart from their own peculiar views, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, it must not be forgotten, nor can the fact be too frequently urged, are the representatives of a rebellion, the precise and sole object of which was to perpetuate and to consolidate Slavery. They are the representatives of a band of arch-conspirators, who deliberately planned the overthrow of a Constitutional Government to which they had sworn allegiance; which allegiance they repudiated as soon as popular opinion had placed the reins of government in the hands of a party politically opposed to them on account of Slavery. They are the representatives, as they are also the emissaries, of a government founded upon physical force and political perjury, and upon the assumption that negroes and persons tainted, how remotely soever, with negro blood, are not human beings, but "chattels personal to all intents and purposes;" or, if human beings, and to be ranked as men and women, then of inferior race, doomed by God Almighty to perpetual bondage, and righteously held in it by white men. They represent individuals as well as their government of conspirators. They represent the Governor of South Carolina, who, in a message to the Legislature of that State, concluded an elaborate address in favour of the

re-opening of the African slave-trade in the following words:

"To us have been committed the fortunes of this peculiar form of society, resulting from the union of unequal races. It has vindicated its claim to the approbation of an enlightened humanity; it has civilized and christianized the African; it has exalted the white race itself to higher hopes and purposes; and it is of the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should press it forward to a perpetuity of progress."

They represent the Hon. A. H. Stephens, now Vice-President of the slaveholding republic, who thus addressed the republican members of the House of Representatives at Washington, in the session of 1859:

"Gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamour, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but you have never performed: you have always caved in, and you will do it again: you are a mouthing, white-livered set. We don't care for your opposition. You rail, but we are used to your railing; you hiss, but so do adders: we expect it of adders, and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of heaven into hell. They set up a howl at their discomfiture, and so will you. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe. Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You have tried to drive us to the wall, but things are changed. In 1830 you were imperious and grasping, and wanted to take all the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. Now you will lose all. You went a-woolling, and you have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain; you will only be slapped in the face. Don't resist; you will only be lashed into obedience. Your Legislatures of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, and your Northern divines, our opponents everywhere, are merely adders, whose vocation it is to hiss: they are simply howling devils, who shall be sent to hell."

They represent Floyd the notorious, the embezzler of the public money out of the coffers of the Federal Treasury; the Virginian slave-master; the treacherous Secretary-at-war, who, while holding office under Mr. Buchanan, dispersed the Federal troops, and placed the Federal material of war in the hands of his brother-conspirators; who, on his return into Virginia, boasted of his treason, and was rewarded by a command in the Confederate army; who, in a speech delivered at Richmond, spoke as follows in reference to Slavery, slave-trading, and slave-catching:

"The first slave-catcher in the history of the world was an angel of God, sent by God to take a runaway slave—a negro—back to his master. Slavery is a hallowed institution; and it seems that in the providence of God it came down, through the new dispensation, to be preserved and perpetuated in conformity with the will of Divine Providence. Everywhere we find it con-

secrated by the will of God, through which it is destined to a perpetual existence, to be controlled and governed in conformity with His precepts. The hand of the Almighty is in it."

They represent the party whose sentiments may be gathered and judged of from the published diatribes of their organs; as to wit: *The Richmond Inquirer* thus:

\* \* \* \* \*  
"The bloody and brutal purposes of the Abolitionists to subjugate the Southern people stand confessed. Virginia! arise in your strength, and welcome the invader with bloody hands to hospitable graves—welcome him with the bayonet and bullet. Swear eternal hatred of a treacherous foe. Virginia must be the Moscow of Abolitionists."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"Virginia is preparing with rapid strides to meet the Illinois baboon (the President) and his co-workers in iniquity, and to drive back the half-starved Lincolnites. Let the minions of the North come: we'll meet them in a way they least expect: we'll glut our carrion crows with their beastly carcasses. Yes, from the peaks of the Blue Ridge to tidewater will we strew our plains, and leave their bleaching bones to enrich our soil."

And thus the *Avalanche*, published at Memphis, Tennessee, which moreover designates President Lincoln as "the drunken head of a degraded administration," and his army as "an army of murderers and robbers, capable of any kind of hellish perfidy, of atrocious cruelty, and damning infamy." It adds:

"The hungry and ravenous pack of hyenas sent upon this infernal mission must be driven back to their dens, to prey upon their employers. It would be injustice to the doomed spirits of hell to style such wretches demons or devils; a respectable devil would blush at their crimes."

These are the views, these the sentiments, this is the government which Messrs. Mason and Slidell represent, and in favour of whom they and Mr. Yancey ask our sympathy. May the day be far distant when the government and the people of this country shall stultify themselves so far as to countenance or encourage the mission of such men, or to recognise the independence of their Confederacy of man-stealers.

#### A FEW FACTS FROM THE LAST UNITED-STATES' CENSUS.

OUR readers may be interested to learn what facts are established by the last United-States' census, a copy of which we published in our December issue.

As the exact and official returns are being made public, we can see more clearly the pre-march and direction of the population which has been filling during the last ten years the



unoccupied territory of the American Union. Its grand and main course is westward with, some currents to the north-west and some to the south-west. The flood of population over some of the new States in the far west has probably never been equalled in the history of emigration, both in the character of the emigrants and in the number placed upon soil where before the animals of the prairie and the forest and the roving Indian alone dwelt. Minnesota, for instance, has increased from 6077 inhabitants in 1850 to 162,022 in 1860, or at a rate of increase of over *twenty-five hundred per cent.*; Oregon from 13,294 to 52,464, or at the rate of two hundred and ninety-four per cent.; Iowa from 192,214 to 674,948, or 251.22 per cent.; Texas from 212,592 to 602,432, or 183.37 per cent.; Wisconsin from 305,391 to 775,883, or 154.06 per cent.

Arkansas has increased one hundred and seven per cent., and Illinois over one hundred per cent. The average rate of the growth of population in all the States the last decade is 35.02 per cent. There are nineteen States below this average, the lowest in order being Vermont, 0.32 per cent., then New Hampshire, 2.25 per cent., and next, South Carolina, 5.28; Maine following with 7.73, and Tennessee with 11.68, and once powerful Virginia with only 12.27, while North Carolina shews only 14.23. There are eleven States counting 19,528,555 inhabitants, or an average of more than one and a-half million each, namely, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and Georgia.

The *black* current must always be most important to the statistician of the American continent. The census reveals a steady stream of negroes from the seaboard toward the south-west. The average increase of the slaves is moderately large, or 23.42 per cent. There is a loss in but two States, Delaware (of 21.48 per cent.), and Maryland (3.52). The increase in Virginia is 3.88 per cent. and in South Carolina 5.28—this small advance evidently resulting from exportation. Kentucky, too, shews an increase of but 4.87 per cent. the last decade. It is believed no very important numbers have been exported during the last ten years from that State. North Carolina exhibits an advance of 14.74 and Tennessee of 15.17 per cent.

Missouri presents a larger increase than was expected, namely, 31.51. The great increase is in Texas, where it reaches over *two hundred and ten per cent.* (210.66); in Arkansas it is 135.89, and in Florida 57.09; in Mississippi 40.93.

In two States only are the slaves more numerous than the whites. In South Carolina, where they number 402,541 against 291,623 of the white inhabitants, and in Mississippi, being 436,696 to 333,969 whites. Their largest number in any one State is in Virginia (490,887), and the next is Georgia (462,232).

In the territories there are ten slaves enumerated in Nebraska, twenty-four in New Mexico, and twenty-nine in Utah. The district of Columbia shews a loss of slaves of 13.72 per cent.

Among the *free coloured* population the increase is very small through the Union—only 10.68 per cent. Their largest numbers are to be found, as usual, in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Little valuable, in a statistical point of view, is to be extracted from the tables of this population, as the diminution from banishment or emigration cannot be distinguished from that arising from natural and regular causes. The theory sustained recently by an able statistician in Washington, Mr. Weston, that the free negro inevitably diminishes on this continent, is not yet sufficiently confirmed by facts to be admitted as a satisfactory scientific hypothesis. The race undoubtedly appears to die out in climates not adapted to it, as for instance in the Northern States; but whether it decays in freedom in the middle or southern latitudes does not yet fully appear. In many of the Southern and Western States there are laws expelling the free negro; and their decrease, observed in those States during the last decade, may be due to these extraneous causes. Their largest increase in a Slave State is in Georgia, (18.01 per cent.); in Alabama, 16.11; in Maryland, 12.04. The greatest decrease, in Arkansas, 77.47. The greatest increase in a Free State, in Minnesota, 487.18 per cent. In New York they lose 2.18 per cent.

The following table will interest statisticians. It shews the valuation of real and personal estate in the United States according to the seventh census, in 1850, and the last, namely that of 1860, respectively:

| STATES.                      | In 1850.                 | In 1860.       | Increase.     | Increase<br>per Cent. for<br>Ten Years. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
|                              | Dollars.                 | Dollars.       | Dollars.      | Dollars.                                |
| Alabama . . . .              | 228,204,332              | 495,237,078    | 267,032,746   | 117.01                                  |
| Arkansas . . . .             | 39,841,025               | 219,256,473    | 179,415,448   | 450.32                                  |
| *California . . . .          | 22,161,872               | 207,874,633    | 185,712,761   | 837.98                                  |
| Connecticut . . . .          | 155,707,980              | 444,274,114    | 288,566,134   | 185.32                                  |
| Delaware . . . .             | 21,062,556               | 46,242,181     | 25,179,625    | 119.54                                  |
| Florida . . . .              | 22,862,270               | 73,101,500     | 50,239,230    | 219.74                                  |
| Georgia . . . .              | 335,425,714              | 645,895,237    | 310,469,523   | 92.56                                   |
| Illinois . . . .             | 156,265,006              | 871,860,282    | 715,595,276   | 457.93                                  |
| Indiana . . . .              | 202,650,264              | 528,835,371    | 326,185,107   | 160.95                                  |
| Iowa . . . .                 | 23,714,638               | 247,338,265    | 223,623,627   | 942.97                                  |
| Kansas . . . .               | ...                      | 31,327,895     | ...           | ...                                     |
| Kentucky . . . .             | 301,628,456              | 666,043,112    | 364,414,656   | 120.81                                  |
| Louisiana . . . .            | 233,998,764              | 602,118,568    | 368,119,804   | 157.30                                  |
| Maine . . . .                | 122,777,571              | 190,211,600    | 67,434,029    | 54.92                                   |
| Maryland . . . .             | 219,217,364              | 376,919,944    | 157,702,580   | 71.93                                   |
| Massachusetts . . . .        | 573,342,286              | 815,237,433    | 241,895,147   | 42.19                                   |
| Michigan . . . .             | 59,787,255               | 257,163,983    | 197,376,728   | 330.13                                  |
| Minnesota . . . .            | Not returned<br>in full. | 52,294,413     | ...           | ...                                     |
| Mississippi . . . .          | 228,951,130              | 607,324,911    | 378,373,781   | 165.26                                  |
| Missouri . . . .             | 137,247,707              | 501,214,398    | 363,966,691   | 265.18                                  |
| New Hampshire . . . .        | 103,652,835              | 156,310,860    | 52,658,025    | 50.80                                   |
| †New Jersey . . . .          | 200,000,000              | 467,918,324    | 267,918,324   | 133.95                                  |
| New York . . . .             | 1,080,309,216            | 1,843,388,517  | 763,029,301   | 70.63                                   |
| North Carolina . . . .       | 226,800,472              | 358,739,399    | 131,938,927   | 58.17                                   |
| Ohio . . . .                 | 504,726,120              | 1,193,898,422  | 689,172,302   | 136.54                                  |
| Oregon . . . .               | 5,063,474                | 28,930,637     | 23,867,163    | 474.35                                  |
| Pennsylvania . . . .         | 722,488,120              | 1,416,501,818  | 694,015,698   | 96.05                                   |
| Rhode Island . . . .         | 80,508,794               | 135,337,588    | 54,828,794    | 68.10                                   |
| South Carolina . . . .       | 288,257,694              | 548,138,754    | 259,881,060   | 90.15                                   |
| Tennessee . . . .            | 201,246,686              | 493,903,892    | 292,657,206   | 145.42                                  |
| Texas . . . .                | 52,740,473               | 365,200,614    | 312,460,141   | 592.44                                  |
| Vermont . . . .              | 92,205,049               | 122,477,170    | 30,272,121    | 32.83                                   |
| Virginia . . . .             | 430,701,082              | 793,249,681    | 362,548,599   | 84.17                                   |
| Wisconsin . . . .            | 42,056,575               | 273,671,668    | 231,615,073   | 550.72                                  |
| District of Columbia . . . . | 14,018,874               | 41,084,945     | 27,066,071    | 193.06                                  |
| Nebraska . . . .             | ...                      | 9,131,056      | ...           | ...                                     |
| New Mexico . . . .           | 5,174,470                | 20,813,768     | 15,639,298    | 302.24                                  |
| Utah . . . .                 | 986,083                  | 5,596,118      | 4,610,035     | 467.50                                  |
| Washington, T. . . .         | ...                      | 5,601,466      | ...           | ...                                     |
| Total . . . .                | 7,135,780,227            | 16,159,616,068 | 9,023,835,841 | 126.45                                  |

\* Only thirteen counties in California have been returned thus far.

† In New Jersey, as the real estate only was returned, the figures above are partly estimated.

#### THE HON. W. L. YANCEY UPON THE SLAVE-TRADE AND NEGROES.

THE title of "Honourable" is one which Mr. Yancey, one of the Southern rebel Commissioners to this country, enjoys by courtesy, as a member of the Senate of the United States. How far he is entitled to the designation, in its absolute sense, is a matter of opinion. Our present purpose is to furnish our readers with a few facts to enable them to form a judgment on the subject of his sentiments in relation to the slave-trade. Mr.

Yancey denies that he advocates the re-opening of the odious traffic, and points to the fact of its prohibition by the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. No man, in the full enjoyment of his common sense, will be juggled by Mr. Yancey's disclaimer into the belief, that to demand the removal of all restrictions from any branch of prohibited trade, is virtually to advocate its prohibition. Mr. Yancey wishes the African slave-trade to be placed upon the same footing as every other trade, for the simple purpose of making



negroes cheap. Fifty dollars instead of fifteen hundred is his motto. As to the prohibition of the traffic by the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Yancey must know, that in the original draft the slave-trade was positively re-established; but the clause was struck out by Jefferson Davis himself, as much in deference to the supposed interests of the Virginian slave-breeders, as out of regard to European prejudices, which were rightly conjectured to be set dead against the re-institution of a traffic which every civilized government is committed to suppress. It is, too, a singular anomaly, that the Southern Confederacy should have deemed it necessary to prohibit the slave-trade, if, as Mr. Yancey alleges, the laws of each seceding State, declaring illegal the introduction of negroes from Africa, were likely to be respected. On the other hand, and while he contends that the Southern Confederacy has been established to vindicate and uphold the doctrine of independent States' rights, this very prohibition of the African slave-trade by the Constitution of the slaveholding Confederacy, is as positive an interference with them as any act alleged against the constitutional authorities of the United States.

To return, however, to Mr. Yancey's opinions on the subject of the re-opening of the African slave-trade. We will let him speak for himself.

In May 1858, a Southern Commercial Convention was held at Montgomery, Alabama. The main object of that Convention was to consider the state of the Federal laws on the subject of the African slave-trade, and it was alleged that these laws prohibiting the slave-trade, and declaring it to be piracy, were "at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and ought therefore to be repealed. On that occasion Mr. Yancey spoke, and from his address we quote the following passage:

"I insist that there should be no more discrimination by law against the slave-trade than against the nutmeg-trade. Let it be governed by the law of supply and demand alone. If we do not want the negroes, then do not have them; if we do want them, then we can get them. I think this ought to be governed by that rule. But I disagree with my friend from Virginia (Mr. Pryor) as to what would be the effect of any class of persons engaging in this trade. I do not propose to re-establish or re-open the slave-trade, but I propose to leave our people free to do just as they please upon this question, and not restrict them by any national law. If any class of capitalists in the South, in New England, or elsewhere, choose to bring a cargo of slaves into a Southern port, that is a right which they ought to be allowed to exercise. Whether they shall sell them or not will depend upon the wants of the community. If we of the South want these negroes, give us the privilege of buy-

ing them, whether in Africa, Cuba, or Brazil. If we do not want them, then we will not buy them. Will this trade depreciate the present value of the slaves? I think that is a mistaken idea. It seems to me that the gentleman from Virginia utterly misunderstands the wants of the Southern planter when he seems to think that it was his desire for high prices for slaves. That is a purely Virginia idea. We of Alabama want slaves to be cheap; we want to buy them, not to sell them. It is a Virginia idea that slaves ought to be high. So the African chief would like to have his barracoon of slaves appraised at 2000 dollars each. But we who want to go there and buy them would like to get them at fifty dollars each. Virginia wants 1500 dollars each for her negroes. We want to get them cheaper. My friend from Virginia does not understand the wants of the South-Western cotton-planter. He wants labour cheap, because he wants the produce of the labour to sell, not the labour itself. It is the value of the produce that is of interest to him, and not the value of the labour that makes that produce. While every one who wants to sell negroes desires a high price for them, the great mass of the planters who buy them are not interested in the high price of slaves, but are rather interested in getting them cheap."

In 1859, a similar Convention was held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on which occasion the same ground was taken as at the previous Convention at Montgomery. The practical result of these meetings was the formation of a Society which took the title of *The African Labour Supply Association*, to the Presidency of which was nominated Mr. J. De Bow, whose *Review* is not remarkable for accuracy, the statistics having been so cooked as immensely to favour the South. A correspondence took place between Mr. De Bow and Mr. Yancey, which appeared in the Southern newspapers, to the editors of which Mr. Yancey forwarded it. We append his letter, leaving it to speak for itself.

"Montgomery, Alabama, June 13, 1850,

"I enclose for publication the within correspondence, as conflicting views and misapprehensions have been expressed in regard to the object of the formation of the *African Labour Supply Association*.

"I was not present when this Association was formed, and was not consulted either in reference to its aims or to my selection as one of the alternate orators. While I am grateful for this evidence of esteem and confidence, it is but due to the Association and to myself to say that I am not prepared at present to go further than is justified by the minority report and resolutions upon the subject of the African slave-trade, made by me to the Southern Convention when in session at this place in May 1858, and which was in substance adopted by the same body recently in session at Vicksburg, by a large majority.

"Further reflection has but confirmed me in the opinion then expressed—that the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and therefore ought to be repealed.

"I am further satisfied that the agitation of this question is beneficial. It has already served to develop (not to create) much unsoundness in our midst upon the question of Slavery; and one of the advantages of discussion will be to correct these erroneous views, and to warn our people of those among us who are radically unsound upon the principles which underlie that institution. It is wisdom to ascertain wherein we are weak, that we may fortify our position upon that point, and use extra vigilance.

"Until within the last twenty-five or thirty years there had prevailed an unbroken calm in the South upon the moral aspect of the Slavery question. Taking its rise in the wild and reckless radicalism of the red republican French school, the opinion had rooted itself in Virginia, and thence had spread over the whole South, and was taught in its religion, that Slavery was morally wrong, was founded in kidnapping, and conducted in cruelty; and it was defended solely upon the ground that it was impracticable to get rid of it. It was in the midst of this unhealthy state of the public mind that the Federal laws, declaring the African slave-trade to be piracy, were enacted.

"The aggressions of Abolitionism, however, begat an antagonism of opinion in the South, and under Mr. Calhoun's lead, and under the influence of his great mind, a sounder, and wiser, and safer opinion took root, and has spread until it has become the prevailing belief that African Slavery is both morally and politically right, not only because it is in our midst without our being responsible for its origin here, but also because it always existed, and been protected by both human and divine law.

If Mr. Calhoun had paid any attention to the absurd protest which is very occasionally made against disturbing the quiet of the South on this question, we never should have made the great progress we have attained in placing the institution on the high and defensible ground it now occupies.

"For one, I am unwilling to see continued on the statute-book these semi-abolition laws, but desire to see the subject of Slavery taken from the grasp of the general Government, and that Government only be allowed to act upon it to protect it.

"Whether the African slave-trade shall be carried on should not depend on that Government, but upon the will of each slave-holding State. To that tribunal alone should the question be submitted; and by the decision of that tribunal alone should the Southern people abide.

"Yours respectfully, "W. L. YANCEY."

We ask, what title to the consideration, not of the British public alone, but of our legislators, has an individual like Mr. Yancey, the representative of a Confederacy of rebel States, having Slavery as the cornerstone of their institutions, who declares "African Slavery to be both morally and politically right; that it has always existed and been protected by both human and divine law; that that state of the public mind which led to the prohibition of the African slave-trade by the Federal laws was unhealthy; and that the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and therefore ought to be repealed." Sincerely do we trust that the whole country will repudiate Mr. Yancey and his piratical coadjutors, and the Confederacy they represent.

#### THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

MANY of our friends having signified a wish that we should at this particular juncture, publish the text of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, which was originated and introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Mason, who is daily expected in this country, we comply with their desire. As, however, some persons may not feel disposed to wade through the entire Act, while others would perhaps like to have it for reference, we will attempt to accommodate both parties by giving first, an abstract of the Act, and then the text of it.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

"1. United-States commissioners who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, are authorised and required to exercise the powers conferred by this Act.

"2. The Superior Court of each territory shall have power to appoint similar commissioners, with the same authority as that possessed by the commissioners appointed by the United-States' Circuit Courts.

"3. The Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the territories, shall increase the number of commissioners from time to time as their services may be needed.

"4. Such commissioners shall possess concurrent jurisdiction, in relation to fugitives, with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the territories, in term-time and vacation.

"5. Marshals and deputies are required to execute all warrants and precepts, or other process for the arrest and detention of fugitives, under a penalty of a fine of 1000 dollars, for the use of the claimant of such fugitive; and in case of the escape of such fugitive from the custody of a marshal, whether with or without his knowledge



and connivance, the said marshal is to be liable to a prosecution for the full value of the said fugitive.

"The commissioners have also power to appoint suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all warrants and processes needful for the arrest and detention of fugitives, with power to call on the *posse comitatus*, or bystanders, for assistance if needed; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the execution of the law, when their service shall be required.

"6. The owner, or the attorney of any owner, of any fugitive slave, is authorised to seize such fugitive, with or without warrant or process, and take him before some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to determine the case in a summary manner; and on proof by deposition, or affidavit, or other satisfactory testimony, duly certified, of the said fugitive, and of the right of said claimant to the service of said fugitive, the commissioner shall make out and deliver to said claimant a certificate, *which shall be conclusive, and prevent all molestation of the claimant by any process issued by any court, judge, or magistrate, or other person whomsoever*, setting forth the substantial facts in the case, with authority to use necessary force and restraint to take or remove such fugitive to the State or territory from which he has escaped. The testimony of the fugitive is in no case to be admitted.

"7. Any person who shall knowingly hinder the arrest of a fugitive, or attempt to rescue him after arrest, or assist such fugitive, directly or indirectly, to escape, or harbour or conceal him after notice or knowledge of the fact that he was a fugitive, shall be liable to a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment, by conviction before the proper District or Territorial Courts, and to a suit for damages of 1000 dollars for each fugitive lost to his owner by said obstruction or rescue, the same to be recovered by action of debt in any of the courts aforesaid.

"8. The marshals, deputies, and clerks shall receive the usual compensation in such cases for their services; when the proceedings are before a commissioner, he is entitled to a fee of TEN dollars upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, or to a fee of FIVE dollars if the proof is deemed insufficient. The persons authorised to execute the process for the arrest and detention of such fugitive, shall receive a fee of five dollars with other fees which may be deemed reasonable for additional services: all which fees are to be paid by such claimants.

"9. Upon affidavit by the claimant that he apprehends a rescue after the delivery of a fugitive to his master, the officer who effected the arrest may be required to take the slave to the place from whence he escaped, and employ as many persons as may be necessary to prevent a rescue until he can be delivered to his master in the

State from which he fled. The expenses of assistance and transportation, the same as those now allowed for criminals, are to be paid out of the United-States' treasury.

"10. On the escape of a slave, the master or his attorney may make satisfactory proof to any Court of Record, or judge thereof in vacation, of his ownership of an escaped slave; whereupon the Court are required to issue an authenticated copy of said testimony, with a description of the person of the fugitive, *with such convenient certainty as may be*, which being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorised to act, shall be held as conclusive evidence of the escape of the said slave, and of the claimant's right to said fugitive. Upon the production of other evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, a certificate shall be granted, which shall authorise the claimant to arrest and transport such person into the State or territory whence he may have escaped. In the absence of said copy of said testimony, the claim shall be determined upon other proofs competent in law."

#### THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

A Bill to amend the Act entitled, "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorised to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the Act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorised and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Superior Court of such organised territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavit, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organised territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes; and shall, moreover, exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

"Further reflection has but confirmed me in the opinion then expressed—that the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and therefore ought to be repealed.

"I am further satisfied that the agitation of this question is beneficial. It has already served to develop (not to create) much unsoundness in our midst upon the question of Slavery; and one of the advantages of discussion will be to correct these erroneous views, and to warn our people of those among us who are radically unsound upon the principles which underlie that institution. It is wisdom to ascertain wherein we are weak, that we may fortify our position upon that point, and use extra vigilance.

"Until within the last twenty-five or thirty years there had prevailed an unbroken calm in the South upon the moral aspect of the Slavery question. Taking its rise in the wild and reckless radicalism of the red republican French school, the opinion had rooted itself in Virginia, and thence had spread over the whole South, and was taught in its religion, that Slavery was morally wrong, was founded in kidnapping, and conducted in cruelty; and it was defended solely upon the ground that it was impracticable to get rid of it. It was in the midst of this unhealthy state of the public mind that the Federal laws, declaring the African slave-trade to be piracy, were enacted.

"The aggressions of Abolitionism, however, begat an antagonism of opinion in the South, and under Mr. Calhoun's lead, and under the influence of his great mind, a sounder, and wiser, and safer opinion took root, and has spread until it has become the prevailing belief that African Slavery is both morally and politically right, not only because it is in our midst without our being responsible for its origin here, but also because it always existed, and been protected by both human and divine law.

If Mr. Calhoun had paid any attention to the absurd protest which is very occasionally made against disturbing the quiet of the South on this question, we never should have made the great progress we have attained in placing the institution on the high and defensible ground it now occupies.

"For one, I am unwilling to see continued on the statute-book these semi-abolition laws, but desire to see the subject of Slavery taken from the grasp of the general Government, and that Government only be allowed to act upon it to protect it.

"Whether the African slave-trade shall be carried on should not depend on that Government, but upon the will of each slave-holding State. To that tribunal alone should the question be submitted; and by the decision of that tribunal alone should the Southern people abide.

"Yours respectfully, "W. L. YANCEY."

We ask, what title to the consideration, not of the British public alone, but of our legislators, has an individual like Mr. Yancey, the representative of a Confederacy of rebel States, having Slavery as the cornerstone of their institutions, who declares "African Slavery to be both morally and politically right; that it has always existed and been protected by both human and divine law; that that state of the public mind which led to the prohibition of the African slave-trade by the Federal laws was unhealthy; and that the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and therefore ought to be repealed." Sincerely do we trust that the whole country will repudiate Mr. Yancey and his piratical coadjutors, and the Confederacy they represent.

### THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

MANY of our friends having signified a wish that we should at this particular juncture, publish the text of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, which was originated and introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Mason, who is daily expected in this country, we comply with their desire. As, however, some persons may not feel disposed to wade through the entire Act, while others would perhaps like to have it for reference, we will attempt to accommodate both parties by giving first, an abstract of the Act, and then the text of it.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

"1. United-States commissioners who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, are authorised and required to exercise the powers conferred by this Act.

"2. The Superior Court of each territory shall have power to appoint similar commissioners, with the same authority as that possessed by the commissioners appointed by the United-States' Circuit Courts.

"3. The Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the territories, shall increase the number of commissioners from time to time as their services may be needed.

"4. Such commissioners shall possess concurrent jurisdiction, in relation to fugitives, with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the territories, in term-time and vacation.

"5. Marshals and deputies are required to execute all warrants and precepts, or other process for the arrest and detention of fugitives, under a penalty of a fine of 1000 dollars, for the use of the claimant of such fugitive; and in case of the escape of such fugitive from the custody of a marshal, whether with or without his knowledge



and connivance, the said marshal is to be liable to a prosecution for the full value of the said fugitive.

"The commissioners have also power to appoint suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all warrants and processes needful for the arrest and detention of fugitives, with power to call on the *posse comitatus*, or bystanders, for assistance if needed; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the execution of the law, when their service shall be required.

"6. The owner, or the attorney of any owner, of any fugitive slave, is authorised to seize such fugitive, with or without warrant or process, and take him before some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to determine the case in a summary manner; and on proof by deposition, or affidavit, or other satisfactory testimony, duly certified, of the said fugitive, and of the right of said claimant to the service of said fugitive, the commissioner shall make out and deliver to said claimant a certificate, *which shall be conclusive, and prevent all molestation of the claimant by any process issued by any court, judge, or magistrate, or other person whomsoever*, setting forth the substantial facts in the case, with authority to use necessary force and restraint to take or remove such fugitive to the State or territory from which he has escaped. The testimony of the fugitive is in no case to be admitted.

"7. Any person who shall knowingly hinder the arrest of a fugitive, or attempt to rescue him after arrest, or assist such fugitive, directly or indirectly, to escape, or harbour or conceal him after notice or knowledge of the fact that he was a fugitive, shall be liable to a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment, by conviction before the proper District or Territorial Courts, and to a suit for damages of 1000 dollars for each fugitive lost to his owner by said obstruction or rescue, the same to be recovered by action of debt in any of the courts aforesaid.

"8. The marshals, deputies, and clerks shall receive the usual compensation in such cases for their services; when the proceedings are before a commissioner, he is entitled to a fee of TEN dollars upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, or to a fee of FIVE dollars if the proof is deemed insufficient. The persons authorised to execute the process for the arrest and detention of such fugitive, shall receive a fee of five dollars with other fees which may be deemed reasonable for additional services: all which fees are to be paid by such claimants.

"9. Upon affidavit by the claimant that he apprehends a rescue after the delivery of a fugitive to his master, the officer who effected the arrest may be required to take the slave to the place from whence he escaped, and employ as many persons as may be necessary to prevent a rescue until he can be delivered to his master in the

State from which he fled. The expenses of assistance and transportation, the same as those now allowed for criminals, are to be paid out of the United-States' treasury.

"10. On the escape of a slave, the master or his attorney may make satisfactory proof to any Court of Record, or judge thereof in vacation, of his ownership of an escaped slave; whereupon the Court are required to issue an authenticated copy of said testimony, with a description of the person of the fugitive, *with such convenient certainty as may be*, which being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorised to act, shall be held as conclusive evidence of the escape of the said slave, and of the claimant's right to said fugitive. Upon the production of other evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, a certificate shall be granted, which shall authorise the claimant to arrest and transport such person into the State or territory whence he may have escaped. In the absence of said copy of said testimony, the claim shall be determined upon other proofs competent in law."

#### THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

A Bill to amend the Act entitled, "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorised to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the Act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorised and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Superior Court of such organised territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavit, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organised territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes; and shall, moreover, exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organised territory in the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labour, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the Superior Courts of the territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labour, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or territory from which persons may have escaped or fled.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy-marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this Act, when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy-marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this Act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted, for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labour of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he is escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this Act, they are hereby authorised and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with an authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this Act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to

aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labour in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labour may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorised, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal office or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labour, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition, or affidavit in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorised to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labour may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labour is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labour to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labour due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labour was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act



shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favour granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labour, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labour, or from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person, so owing service or labour as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent, or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorised as aforesaid; or shall harbour or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labour as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organised territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services as in other cases: and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody from the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such complainant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the

said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in case where proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorised to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labour as aforesaid shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them: such as attending to the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitive from service or labour be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession, before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorised and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require; the said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labour in any State or Territory, or in the district of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labour shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney may apply to any court of record

therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make such satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labour to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State or Territory or District in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer, authorised by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labour to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labour of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorised by this Act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labour as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorise such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid, but in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law."

#### TREATMENT OF NEGROES BY SECESSIONISTS.

THE following, from the correspondence of the *New-York Tribune*, illustrates the treatment which the negroes at the South receive at the hands of the Secessionists:

"I have conversed with many of the negroes in camp and out of it. Their accounts are substantially alike, differing in detail. Officers of rank, with the full means of information, and after careful inquiry, assure me that the accounts first given, which have come back here, fall far short of the truth. It is not the exceptional cruelty of some more than usually brutal master to which this is to be charged. The horrible fact stands out with appalling clearness and certainty, that the murder of the slaves who cannot be compelled to follow their masters is a deliberate policy and relentless purpose. On the roads which lead to the islands, for thirty to fifty miles in all directions, guards are stationed to intercept the negroes and prevent their escape.

If caught, they are sent inland, and there flogged, tortured, and imprisoned in irons. If they cannot be caught they are shot without hesitation or mercy. At Beaufort a regular watch is maintained. When the gun-boats go up the river, as they do every two or three days, the whites keep out of the way. If the coast is clear they return in the daytime as well as at night. The negroes remaining in the place are captured, if possible, and taken to the mainland. If pursuit is unavailing, they, like the others attempting escape, are shot. I saw at Beaufort, yesterday, a negro who told me he had, the day before, been ordered to follow his overseer, and, when he refused, four barrels of a revolving rifle were fired at him: not a shot took effect, and he escaped. I questioned and cross-examined this man with the greatest care, and I have no doubt whatever of the truth of his statement. It is a single instance, and I give it, because in this case at least I was able to satisfy myself of its correctness, and, I may add, it was confirmed by two others of his comrades. It is not merely men who are trying to escape that are murdered. The families of those who have escaped are treated with the utmost cruelty, and some of them have actually been massacred. The knowledge of the fact has created so much excitement among the negroes in camp that it was found necessary to double the guards, to prevent their leaving, in order to bring away or endeavour to hide their wives and children—a precaution, the humanity of which requires no comment. The negroes themselves did undoubtedly believe that their families were in danger. The transmission of news is an art they understand to perfection, nor could there be any difficulty of receiving it in this case. I suppose the possibility of their conveying intelligence of our forces to the masters who were shooting their wives was considered strong enough to create a military necessity for their detention."

#### VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS ON SECESSION.

IN March 1861, A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, delivered a speech upon the causes of the Secession, from which we take the following extract. No one can call in question, after so outspoken a declaration, the real cause of the rebellion which has involved an entire nation in the horrors of a civil war; and we trust every true anti-slavery man throughout the country will protest against the recognition by Great Britain of a Confederacy founded to perpetuate Slavery.

"The new Constitution has put at rest for ever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African Slavery, as it exists among us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this as the 'rock upon which the old Union would split.' . . . The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were that the enslavement of the African was in violation



of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically. . . .

"Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that Slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. . . . It is upon this, as I have stated, our social fabric is firmly planted; and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of a full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world. . . .

"It is the first Government ever instituted upon principles in strict conformity to nature and the ordination of Providence, in furnishing the materials of human society. Many Governments have been founded upon the principles of certain classes; but the classes thus enslaved were of the same race, and in violation of the

laws of nature. Our system commits no such violation of nature's laws. The negro, by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that position which he occupies in our system.

"The substratum of our society is made of the material fitted by nature for it, and by experience we know that it is the best, not only for the superior, but for the inferior race, that it should be so. It is, indeed, in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of his ordinances or to question them. For his own purposes He has made one race to differ from another, as He has made 'one star to differ from another in glory.'

"The great objects of humanity are best attained when conformed to his laws and decrees, in the formation of Governments as well as in all things else. Our Confederacy is founded upon principles in strict conformity with these laws. This stone, which was rejected by the first builders, 'is become the chief stone of the corner' in our new edifice."

### DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Donations and Subscriptions for 1861 are hereby thankfully acknowledged.

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| <i>Atwell, A. G., jun., Islington</i> . . . . .  |  |  |  | <i>Boys, Jacob, Brighton</i> . . . . .                     |  |  |  |
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| <i>Backhouse, E., Sunderland</i> . . . . .   |  |  |  | <i>Bradley, Miss F.</i> . . . . .                          |  |  |  |
| 10 0 0   |  |  |  | 0 5 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Backhouse, J., York</i> . . . . .   |  |  |  | <i>Braithwaite, I. B., London</i> . . . . .                |  |  |  |
| 0 10 0   |  |  |  | 5 0 0 1 0 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Backhouse, Mrs. K., Darlington</i> . . . . .  |  |  |  | <i>Brady, E., Birmingham</i> . . . . .                     |  |  |  |
| 1 0 0  |  |  |  | 0 10 0   |  |  |  |
| <i>Baker, J., Andover</i> . . . . .  |  |  |  | <i>Brown, Potto, Houghton</i> . . . . .                    |  |  |  |
| 1 0 0  |  |  |  | 1 1 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Baker, G., Birmingham</i> . . . . .   |  |  |  | <i>Brown, Francis, Brighton</i> . . . . .                  |  |  |  |
| 1 0 0  |  |  |  | 1 1 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Baker, J. E., ditto</i> . . . . .   |  |  |  | <i>Brown, Miss</i> . . . . .                               |  |  |  |
| 2 2 0  |  |  |  | 0 2 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Ball, W., Ambleside</i> . . . . .   |  |  |  | <i>Bunbury, Mrs., Bognor</i> . . . . .                     |  |  |  |
| 5 0 0  |  |  |  | 0 4 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Banbury Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society</i> . . . . .  |  |  |  | <i>Burchett, J. R., London</i> . . . . .                   |  |  |  |
| 10 0 0   |  |  |  | 2 2 0 2 2 0  |  |  |  |
| <i>Barclay, J. Gurney</i> . . . . .  |  |  |  | <i>Burt, J. Guntz</i> . . . . .                            |  |  |  |
| 50 0 0   |  |  |  | 5 0 0  |  |  |  |
| Carried forward . . . . .  |  |  |  | <i>Burton, Robert</i> . . . . .                            |  |  |  |
| £96 14 6 23 5 0  |  |  |  | 5 0 0  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Butler, E., Wokingham</i> . . . . .                     |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 5 0  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Buxton, C., M.P., London</i> . . . . .                  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 20 0 0   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Cadbury, J., Banbury</i> . . . . .                      |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 10 0   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Cadbury, J., Birmingham</i> . . . . .                   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 10 0   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Cadbury, B. H.</i> . . . . .                            |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 10 0   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Candler, J., Chelmsford</i> . . . . .                   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 0 0  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | <i>Cash, Mrs. S. M., Peckham</i> . . . . .                 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 0 0  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Carried forward . . . . .                                  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | £174 12 6 46 2 6   |  |  |  |

|   | Donations. |    |    | Ann. Subs. |    |    |
|---|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
|   | £          | s. | d. | £          | s. | d. |
| Brought forward   | 174        | 12 | 6  | 46         | 2  | 6  |
| Cave, G., Hackleton   | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Charleton, R., Bristol  | 20         | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Charleton, Elizabeth  | 5          | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Chalkley, H.G., Tottenham   |            |    |    | 0          | 5  | 0  |
| Chapman, Joseph, Frome  | 0          | 6  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Chruickshank, A., Aberdeen  | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Chelmsford Ladies' Negro Friend Society                                   | 2          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Cirencester Subscriptions and Auxiliary, per T. Brewin                    |            |    |    | 12         | 0  | 0  |
| Clarke, Alderman, Southampton   |            |    |    | 0          | 10 | 6  |
| Clarke, E., Walthamstow   | 0          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Clark, Henry Thomas   | 5          | 13 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Clegg, Mrs.   | 0          | 5  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Clogher Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society                                      | 2          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Clutterbuck, Mrs. Stroud  | 0          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection at Montego Bay, Jamaica, per Rev. J. Reid                      | 2          | 3  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, Belize, Honduras, per Rev. A. Henderson                       | 13         | 16 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, Croydon, per Elizabeth Ashby                                  | 0          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection at Orange and Fern Chapel, Berbice, per Rev. Alexander Janson  | 6          | 18 | 2  |            |    |    |
| Collection in Spanish Town, Jamaica, per Rev. J. M. Phillippo             | 3          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, Smith Church George Town, Demerara, per Rev. E. A. Wallbridge | 4          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection at Brown Town, Jamaica, per Rev. J. Clarke                     | 4          | 18 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, High Wycombe, per Rev. T. Wheeler                             | 5          | 9  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection at Stroud, per Thomas Parsons                                  | 2          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, Exeter, per Rev R. Hutchison                                  | 0          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, per Ann Cuthbert  | 0          | 17 | 6  |            |    |    |
| Collection, York, per W. Wood   | 0          | 15 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Collection, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, per Rev. J. Clarke                   | 5          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Cobb, F. W. Margate   | 2          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Cooper, Martha, Pon-tefract   | 2          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Cooper, J., Walthamstow   |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Cook, C., Litcham   | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Crewdson, M.D.  | 5          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Cropper, James, Kendal  |            |    |    | 2          | 0  | 0  |
| Cropper, John   | 10         | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Cropper, Ann  | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Crabb, J., Southampton  |            |    |    | 0          | 5  | 0  |
| Crowley, A., Alton  |            |    |    | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Carried forward   | £283       | 13 | 2  | 65         | 6  | 0  |

|   | Donations. |    |    | Ann. Subs. |    |    |
|---|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
|   | £          | s. | d. | £          | s. | d. |
| Brought forward   | 283        | 13 | 2  | 65         | 6  | 0  |
| Curtis, William, Alton                                      |            |    |    | 0          | 10 | 0  |
| Dalkeith Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society                       | 4          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Danson, Geo., Manchester                                    |            |    |    | 0          | 10 | 0  |
| Darby, Charles, Brimbo                                      | 5          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Darby, Mrs. Lucy, Coalbrook Dale                            |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Darby, Mrs. A., ditto                                       |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Davison, E. A.  | 1          | 1  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Deane, Mrs. C. J. Reading                                   | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Davey, Mrs., Norwich  | 2          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Dent, William, Marr   | 5          | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Dickenson, Rev. W. W., Woodbridge                           | 2          | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Dickinson, H., Coalbrook Dale                               |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Dillwyn, S. A., Bath  |            |    |    | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Doyle, James, Downham                                       | 5          | 0  | 0  | 0          | 10 | 0  |
| Doughty & Son, Messrs., Lincoln                             | 1          | 1  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Dundee Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society                         |            |    |    | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Dymond, John, Exeter  |            |    |    | 0          | 10 | 0  |
| Edinburgh Ladies' New Anti-Slavery Society, per Mrs. Arthur | 1          | 0  | 0  | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Ellis, John, Leicester                                      | 5          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Ellis, J., Thorndon   | 2          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Eld and Chamberlain, Messrs, Birmingham                     | 0          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Elliott, John, Liskeard                                     |            |    |    | 0          | 10 | 0  |
| Elliott, Mary, ditto  |            |    |    | 0          | 5  | 0  |
| Epps, Dr., London   |            |    |    | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Evans, S., and Sister                                       |            |    |    | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Evans, W. M., & Co.   | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Evesham Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society                        | 1          | 10 | 0  |            |    |    |
| Exeter Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society                         |            |    |    | 1          | 10 | 0  |
| Falmouth Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society                       |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Fell, John, Uxbridge  | 5          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Filshand, J., Tottenham                                     | 5          | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Finlay, J., London  |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Fittock, G., Devonport                                      | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Fitzgerald, J., Woodbridge                                  |            |    |    | 2          | 0  | 0  |
| Fitzgerald, J. P., Pendleton                                | 1          | 0  | 0  |            |    |    |
| Fletcher, Caleb, York                                       |            |    |    | 1          | 0  | 0  |
| Forster, W. E., M.P., Otley                                 |            |    |    | 2          | 0  | 0  |
| Forster, J., Tottenham                                      |            |    |    | 6          | 6  | 0  |
| Forster, Robert, ditto                                      |            |    |    | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Foster, Mrs. Mary, Stamford Hill                            |            |    |    | 0          | 10 | 0  |
| Foster, Robert, Shields                                     |            |    |    | 0          | 5  | 0  |
| Fothergill, Miss Mary, Cowbridge                            | 1          | 0  | 0  | 2          | 0  | 0  |
| Fox, Thomas, Bristol  | 10         | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Fox, Samuel, Tottenham                                      | 2          | 0  | 0  | 1          | 1  | 0  |
| Carried forward   | £346       | 5  | 2  | 100        | 3  | 0  |



|                                   | Donations. |    |    | Sub. Ann. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                   | £          | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Brought forward                   | 346        | 5  | 2  | 100       | 3  | 0  |
| Fox, Samuel, Nottingham           | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Firth, S., Huddersfield           | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Geade, Edward, Liskeard           |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Gibson, Ann, Saffron Walden       | 10         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Gibson, S. F.                     | 10         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Gibson, George                    | 10         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Gibson, G. S.                     | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Glasgow New Anti-Slavery Society  | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Glyde, Mrs., Exeter               |            |    |    | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Goodman, Rev. William             | 0          | 7  | 6  |           |    |    |
| Grace, Josiah, Bristol            | 2          | 2  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Graham, Mrs. H., Berk-hampstead   |            |    |    | 1         | 1  | 0  |
| Green & Marsh, Messrs. Stanstead  | 1          | 0  | 0  | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Gurney, J. H., M.P., Norwich      | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Gurney, Samuel, M.P.              | 50         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Gurney, H. E., London             | 50         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Hack, D. P., Brighton             |            |    |    | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Hack, Elizabeth                   | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Hadwen, Isaac                     | 20         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Hampier                           | 0          | 2  | 6  |           |    |    |
| Harris, Henry, Bradford           | 5          | 0  | 0  | 2         | 0  | 0  |
| Harris, Alfred                    | 5          | 0  | 0  | 2         | 0  | 0  |
| Harris, Isabella, Stoke Newington | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Harris, Sarah, Bradford           | 2          | 0  | 0  | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Harris, Miss L., Peckham          | 2          | 0  | 0  | 1         | 1  | 0  |
| Harah, Sarah, Bradford            |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Harvey, Thomas, Leeds             | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Heeley, J., Nottingham            | 1          | 1  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Helston Anti-Slavery Society      | 1          | 2  | 3  |           |    |    |
| Hicks, Charles, Stanstead         |            |    |    | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Holden, J. D., London             |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Holmes, William, Alton            |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Hopkins, Mrs., Spalding           | 0          | 10 | 0  | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Howard, Miss Eliza                | 0          | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Howard, Miss, Hastings            | 0          | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Horsnail, C., Canterbury          |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Hubbert, J., Braintree            | 1          | 0  | 0  | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Hunt, Henry, Bristol              |            |    |    | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Huntley, Joseph                   | 2          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Hutchinson, R., Exeter            | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Isaac, J. C., Liskeard            |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Janson, W., St. Leonard-on-Sea    | 10         | 0  | 0  | 2         | 2  | 0  |
| Jardine, W., Dunstable            | 0          | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Jarrett, B.                       | 1          | 1  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Jarrett, J.                       | 2          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Jessup, J., Sunbury               |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Johnson, R., Manchester           | 1          | 1  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Jones, The Rev. J., Blackheath    | 0          | 7  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Jones, Mrs. M., Shrewsbury        |            |    |    | 1         | 1  | 0  |
| J. T. G.                          | 0          | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Jowett, Benjamin                  | 6          | 1  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Carried forward                   | £574       | 5  | 5  | 119       | 8  | 0  |

|                                       | Donations. |    |    | Ann. Sub. |    |    |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                       | £          | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Brought forward                       | 574        | 5  | 5  | 119       | 8  | 0  |
| Jowett, R., Leeds                     | 2          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Kinnaird, Hon. A., London             | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Kennedy, John, Bristol                | 0          | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| King, Henry, Rochdale                 |            |    |    | 5         | 0  | 0  |
| King, S., Birmingham                  |            |    |    | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Kitching, J., Stamford Hill           | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Knight, J. M., Northfleet             | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| L. E. S.                              | 0          | 2  | 6  |           |    |    |
| Laishley, G., London                  |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Loudley, Abraham, Alton               | 5          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Letchworth, T. Exeter                 |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Lister, J. S., London                 | 10         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Liskeard Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society |            |    |    | 2         | 12 | 6  |
| Lillicrop, S., Windsor                | 0          | 15 | 0  |           |    |    |
| L'Elboux, Southampton                 | 0          | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Llangollen                            | 0          | 2  | 6  |           |    |    |
| Lovell, Dr., Totteham                 | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Lushington, Dr.                       | 10         | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Marett, C., Southampton               |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Marsh, Joseph                         | 7          | 2  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Marshall, S., Kendal                  |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Mead, M. A. E., Tiverton              | 0          | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Miles, E., London                     |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 6  |
| Morland, J., Croydon                  |            |    |    | 2         | 2  | 0  |
| Morley, Samuel                        | 10         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Moore, Rev. E., Woodbridge            |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Moseley, R. J., Brighton              | 3          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Newman, W. H., Southampton            |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Norton, W., Woodbridge                | 1          | 1  | 0  | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Norton, T., Peckham                   | 5          | 0  | 0  | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Norton, Mrs., Woodbridge              |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 0  |
| Norris, W., Coalbrook Dale            |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Norris, W. G., ditto                  |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Nutter, W., Birmingham                |            |    |    | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Nuddlemore, W., Binningham            | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Nuddlemore, Mrs., ditto               | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| N***                                  | 10         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Ogilvie, J., Shields                  |            |    |    | 0         | 5  | 0  |
| Palmer, C., Reading                   | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Palk, Alderman, Southampton           |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 6  |
| Parsons, Rev. H., St. Alban's         | 1          | 1  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Parsons, J. M., London                | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Peckover, William                     | 50         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Peckover, Algernon                    | 20         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Peckover, Alexander                   | 2          | 2  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Peckover, J.                          | 2          | 2  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Partridge, Anna                       | 1          | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Pease, T., Bristol                    |            |    |    | 0         | 10 | 6  |
| Pease, J., Darlington                 | 1          | 0  | 0  | 1         | 0  | 0  |
| Pease, H., M.P.                       | 50         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Pease, John                           | 50         | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Pease, Joseph                         | 100        | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Peile, G., Whitehaven                 |            |    |    | 1         | 1  | 0  |
| Peek, J., London                      | 3          | 3  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Carried forward                       | £940       | 11 | 5  | 139       | 10 | 0  |

| Donations. Ann. Sub.                          |  |  |  |  |  | Donations. Ann. Sub. |    |    |     |    |   |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|----|----|-----|----|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-------|----|------|-----|----|-----|----|---|
| £ s. d.                                       |  |  |  |  |  | £ s. d.              |    |    |     |    |   |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Brought forward                               |  |  |  |  |  | 940                  | 11 | 5  | 139 | 10 | 0 | Brought forward             |  |  |  |       |    | 1034 | 3   | 11 | 173 | 13 | 6 |
| Peek, R., Haslewood                           |  |  |  |  |  | 5                    | 5  | 0  | 1   | 1  | 0 | Steele, J.                  |  |  |  | 0     | 2  | 6    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Peto, Sir S. M., Bart.,                       |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Steven, Miss M.             |  |  |  | 0     | 7  | 6    |     |    |     |    |   |
| M.P., London                                  |  |  |  |  |  | 5                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Stephenson, Anne, Ipswich   |  |  |  | 3     | 0  | 0    | 2   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Pollard, W., Hertford                         |  |  |  |  |  | 5                    | 5  | 0  |     |    |   | Stuart, Capt. C., Canada    |  |  |  | 1     | 5  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Priestman, J., Thorndon                       |  |  |  |  |  | 2                    | 10 | 0  |     |    |   | Sturge, Hannah              |  |  |  | 50    | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Priestman, J., Bradford                       |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | Sturge, E., Birmingham      |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 1  | 0   |    |   |
| Proctor, J., Shields                          |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | Sturge, C.                  |  |  |  |       |    |      | 2   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Proctor, J. R.                                |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0 | Sturge, Samuel, Brixton     |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Pumphrey, C., Nailsworth                      |  |  |  |  |  | 1                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | (Executor of),              |  |  |  | 100   | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Sutherland, Her Grace       |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Randal E.M., Southampton                      |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 5  | 0 | the Duchess of, St.         |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Rees, J., Neath                               |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0 | James's                     |  |  |  | 5     | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Richardson, Mary, Shields                     |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 5  | 0 |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Robinson, M., Bath                            |  |  |  |  |  | 2                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Tatham, Mary A., Leeds      |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Ross, J., Chatteris                           |  |  |  |  |  | 2                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Tatum, W., Rochester        |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 1  | 0   |    |   |
| Rosling, S., Hemel Hempstead                  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Taylor, Mrs. D.             |  |  |  | 0     | 2  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Routh, R.                                     |  |  |  |  |  | 2                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | T. C., per R. Littleboy,    |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Rowntree, W., Scarboro'                       |  |  |  |  |  | 1                    | 1  | 0  |     |    |   | Watford                     |  |  |  | 5     | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Rowntree, Sarah, York                         |  |  |  |  |  | 2                    | 0  | 0  | 2   | 0  | 0 | Thomas, George              |  |  |  | 50    | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Ruston, Miss                                  |  |  |  |  |  | 5                    | 0  | 0  | 1   | 1  | 0 | Thompson, S., Fording-      |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Ryland, Rev. J., Birmingham                   |  |  |  |  |  | 0                    | 5  | 0  |     |    |   | bridge                      |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 1  | 0   |    |   |
| Ryley, T., Wigan                              |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Toll, Miss L., Woodbridge   |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 5  | 0   |    |   |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 2   | 0  | 0 | Treffrey, J., St. Austle    |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| <i>Saffron Walden' Ladies'</i>                |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Tregelles, N., Tottenham    |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| <i>Anti-Slavery Society</i>                   |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Tregelles, E. O., Gateshead |  |  |  | 0     | 5  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Scarr, Hannah, York                           |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 6   | 4  | 6 | Tuckett, P. D., Bristol     |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Seeking, J. R., Birmingham                    |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 5  | 0 | Turner, W. D.               |  |  |  | 0     | 5  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Schoelcher, Victor, Twickenham                |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | Tweedy, Elizabeth, Truro    |  |  |  | 1     | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Sibford School, Tottenham, per Josiah Forster |  |  |  |  |  | 1                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Silver, Mary, Woodbridge                      |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Veale, R. St. Austle        |  |  |  | 1     | 0  | 0    | 1   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Sims, W. D., Ipswich                          |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Veale, J., ditto            |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Shackleton, R.                                |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 5  | 0 | Veale, J. E., ditto         |  |  |  | 1     | 0  | 0    | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Sharples, Joseph                              |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | Viner, Miss M., Glo'ster    |  |  |  |       |    |      | 2   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Shewell, J., Colchester                       |  |  |  |  |  | 25                   | 0  | 0  |     |    |   |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Shewell, J. S., Ipswich                       |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0 | Wainwright, Miss, Wood-     |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 5  | 0   |    |   |
| <i>Sheffield Ladies' Anti-</i>                |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | bridge                      |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| <i>Slavery Society</i>                        |  |  |  |  |  | 10                   | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Walker, R., Leeds           |  |  |  | 10    | 0  | 0    | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Sheppard, J., Frome                           |  |  |  |  |  | 1                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Walker, Miss                |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 2  | 6   |    |   |
| Smithson, G., Birmingham                      |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | Warner, C. B., London       |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 1  | 0   |    |   |
| Smithies, T. B., London                       |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 1  | 0 | Webster, Rev. G. E., Wood-  |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Smithards, —, Derby                           |  |  |  |  |  | 0                    | 4  | 0  |     |    |   | bridge                      |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Snowden, Mrs., Bradford                       |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | Webb, the Rev. E. D.,       |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Snowden, Mrs. D., Devon-                      |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   | Honduras                    |  |  |  | 3     | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| port  |  |  |  |  |  | 2                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Wedgwood, T., Etruria       |  |  |  | 2     | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Southall, Ann, Leominster                     |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0 | Wedgwood, H.                |  |  |  | 1     | 1  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Southall, W., Birmingham                      |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 0  | 0 | West, E., Amersham          |  |  |  | 1     | 1  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Southall, T., ditto                           |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 2   | 0  | 0 | Wigham, A., Aberdeen        |  |  |  | 1     | 0  | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Sparkes, C., Barnet                           |  |  |  |  |  | 0                    | 5  | 0  |     |    |   | Wilkey, J. F., Exeter       |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Spence, J.                                    |  |  |  |  |  | 5                    | 0  | 0  |     |    |   | Williams, Dr., York         |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 1  | 0   |    |   |
| Spence, J., Shields                           |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 5  | 0 | Wilson, J., ditto           |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Spence, J. and S., ditto                      |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 5  | 0 | Wilson, W., Mansfield       |  |  |  | 0     | 10 | 0    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Spence, J., York                              |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 1  | 0 | Wheeler, F., Rochester      |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Squire, J. H., Amwell                         |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 1  | 0 | Wycombe                     |  |  |  | 0     | 2  | 6    |     |    |     |    |   |
| Sterry, H., London                            |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 3   | 3  | 0 |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Stansfield, John, Bradford                    |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0 | Youghal Subscription, per   |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
| Stansfield, Mary, ditto                       |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0 | Abraham Fisher              |  |  |  |       |    |      | 1   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
| Sterry, Mrs. D., Hertford                     |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    | 1   | 1  | 0 | Young, J., Chatham          |  |  |  |       |    |      | 0   | 10 | 0   |    |   |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |                      |    |    |     |    |   |                             |  |  |  |       |    |      |     |    |     |    |   |
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